E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

OF THE CITY AND STAFE.

Tuesday, - - - - - March 31, 1868

Immigration.

The Convention which assembles in this city to day is a movement which must lead to good results if its counsels are wise and if properly followed up. The importance of bringing into the South a very large number of European immigrants at the earliest possible time cannot be overestimated. This is felt and admitted by all; and vet no concerted efforts have been made to accomplish the end.

Our commercial, agricultural and climatic advantages are not equaled by any other portion of the United States. These truths have only to be demonstrated to the European mind, coupled with such liberal and generous offers of land as our people can well afford to make, under existing circumstances, and it is safe to estimate that a considerable portion of the population that the wave of immigration has borne from Europe to the western world will find its resting place here in the South. Europe anneally contributes upwards of 300,000 persons to swell the population and prosperity of the United States; but from this source the South has reaped comparatively little advantage. It is estimated that 59 per cent. of the population of the Western States is composed of European immigrants.

The idea with which this work ought to be undertaken, should be to combine our energies, and to offer stronger inducements than are held out to immigrants by the numerous organized agencies of other States scattered all over Europe. We must allure immigration to our midst by adopting effective methods of correcting the misrepresentations which interested parties circulate to our detriment, and by kind happened. demonstrating our superior advantages and guaranteeing to settlers the full enjoyment of them.

railroads of our State will be the most available regions for establishing colonies; and it behooves the owners of these lands, and the Railroad Companies, to exercise the utmost liberality in promoting the objects of the move-

The Action of the Georgia Con-

The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, in the resolutions which they have promulged to the people of that State, have appealed to them to vote as a unit against the mongrel Constitution sought to be imposed upon the States, and at the same time, while struggling for the best to prepare for the worst, by voting for good and true men to represent them in the proposed | to listen to English snobs who know as much State government in the event of its ratification. The Committee also urge | the South would never be prosperous until the people throughout the State to bring into the field in every county, and Senatorial District, good and true men for the Legislature, "in every case selecting candidates who are registered voters, on the supposition that none others will be allowed to take their seats."

Our readers need not be informed that we think this policy is wisely taken. The New York Herald puts the case strongly, in saying that "the Conservatives, successful in their choice of officers in their State government, can so arrange their local legislation as to suit emergencies that may henceforth arise."

The Connecticut Election. The annual State election in Con-

necticut, occurs on Monday the 6th of April. The issues of the day are clearly defined. The Radicals have nominated their strongest men, and endorsed Gen. Grant as their candidate for the Presidency. The Democrats are fighting on advanced lines against the whole scheme of mongrelism, asking no quarter and giving none. Their shibboleth is the constitution, pure and undefiled; and they permit no man to fight under theirr banne who pronounce not its name. As to the numerical strength of parties, the conclusion drawn from the statistics of previous elections, are favorable to the Radicals. This will be seen by a glance at the following table, showing the majorities for the past eight years : MAJORITIES IN CONNECTICUT FOR S YEARS.

1862—Republican majority...... 9,148 1863-Republican majority...... 2,601 1864-Republican majority..... 2,406

It will thus be seen that the Democrats have succeeded in carrying the State but once in eight years, without going back any further. They carried the State last year as an exceptional case by only 976 majority. We have strong hope that they will gain upon this vote; but without indulging anticipations which may be disappointed, we will patienly await the issue of the struggle.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The final vote on the Alabama bill, after adopton of substitues by 77 to 54 was 102 to 27, a strict party vote, except Wil-

Senate-The bill regarding appeals . from the Coart of Claims, was discussed and laid over.

er) bill was resumed. His relief from House, was read twice and referred to aged by C. K. Marshall, and others who op-

the judiciary committee. command of the fifth military district, would extend no courtesy to them. and assignment to command of division of Atlantic, was promulgated today. Hancock is here and assumes to table, which motion was lost. command to-morrow, with headquarters here. His order assuming com-

mand will be issued to-morrow. Boston, March 30.—During the ses gland Methodist Episcopal Church, the committee on the course of the country, through the Rev. Gilbert Haven, reported a resolution endorsing impeachment, and eulogizing General Grant and Secretary Stanton for their

patriotic conduct. The resolution was unan mously adopted, and it was voted to send copies to the Speaker of the House,

Stanton, Grant and the Chief Justice. upon which his pardon was written, was Washington, March 30.—House, scarcely dry, said he wanted no greater New Jersey resolutions withdrawing epitaph written on his tomb, than "here assent to fourteenth article was presented. Boutwell objected to reception, as it was not respectful in chargng the House with usurpations.

Half-past two o'clock arriving, the House went into impeachment. After their return, on motion, New Jersey resolutions, were returned to ple

the person who presented them, as disrespectful and scandalous. The usual formalities followed, and the journal was read

Chase said: The managers will now proceed in support of the articles ferson had given no reason for opposing the

of impeachment Butler spoke until 4 o'clock, concluding to a comparatively thin house. was connected with it, but as for himself, he Seats were provided for the house, would vote against the resolution.

Impeachment ticket holders are shall had anything to do with it he was opposdissatisfied. It was universally ex- ed to it. Nothing never yet come from him

pected that Chase would take some that was good. kind of a stand, but nothing of the said enough to make C. K. Marshall a great Butler read his speech. It was a

tified copies of Johnson's oaths, Stan-The land bordering on the several ton's commissions and kindred matter. that there were men sent from Vicksburg who The proceedings to-day appear to were loyol to the government. have made no impression on the pub-

> Curtis took notes of Butler's speech. He will probably open for the defease. Stephens is much disgusted at not being allowed to open the prosecution.

Mississippi State Convention.

SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

Monday, March 30, 1868.

Convention met at usual hour. Committee on Contingent Expenses made office amounting to \$429 80, and bill was

By Mr. Ballard-A resolution setting forth that an Immigration Convention would be held in this place to-morrow, and tendering

them the use of the Hall. Mr. Gibbs was opposed. He thought the about what the South wanted as he did about what England needed. He said that different men had control of affairs here. He said he would tell gentlemen that none would come here to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Northern men were ready to come here with their capital when they will be treated as they should be.

Mr. Compton said he would, under other they had better go home until they were circumstances, have been surprised at what | ready to work on it. had been said if he had not been familiar with the speeches that have been made here for the last four weeks. He heartily seconded Mr. Holland moved to table, but withdrew

Mr. Musgrove said that he, too, was surprised at the speech which had been made, had been pursued in ostracising gentlemen adjourned from the North on account of their principles, he was was as much in favor of immigration as any one, and he would favor the motion to give the Hall for that purpose.

Mr. Field desired the gentleman from Wilkinson to withdraw the insult that he had offered to distinguished Englishmen who were here for a good purpose, forsooth be-cause by their means, perhaps, some gentlemen might loose their present power of law-

Fitzhugh said that he did not oppose immigration, but they were here for the purose of making a Constitution, and not for the purpose of holding immigration meetigs, and he was opposed to the resolution. Mr. Chappell said he would vote for the

esolution-he was for immigration from every point of the globe-from |Scotland's classic hills, to Afric's burning shore. He wanted to know what crowd Mr. Fitzhugh would have been classed with by the Washngtons and Jeffersons and other correct constitution makers and framers of this

Mr. Morgan favored. He did not care if the movement was began by the aristocrats. see: Ex-Gov. Chapman, of Alabama; and Immigration was one of the fundamental W Brooke, of Mississippi. Secretary W. W. principles of the Republican party, and he Porter. Dr. Emanuel is addressing the desired it to flow to this country, and he Convention as we go to presswould not fear but that they would act with the party that promoted liberty.

Combash said he was surprised at those who claimed to be the friends of his race fa- Journal writes voring immigration. He knew something about these people who come to this country try. His race could live in this country with native Americans, but the first English the new road from Mayfield, Ky., to word they learned when they come here was Jackson, Tenn. The State of Ten-the "nigger." He said his race could take be worded ten thousand dollars ecy, and the forbearance of God, the hole of care of this State. They could live here nessee has voted ten thousand dollars with her present white population. The per mile to the road. It leaves the Governor of the State did not hesitate to New Orleans and Ohio at Mayfield, speak to him the other day as courteously sat in this hall-when there were streets in tral at Jackson, Tenn., making an air as if he had been the whitest man that ever Mr. Chappell's question, what crowd would the great founders of the government have classed Mr. Fitzhugh, he would tell him,

with the other slave niggers.

Mr. Weir offered the following amendment: Giving up the per diem for the time they use the hall. He said if these men wish

Mr. Stovall offered the following amend-

"Provided they acknowledge the civil and political equality of all men."
The previous question being moved Mr. Stovall's amendment was lost by the follow-

ing vote. Ayes 29, nays 34.
The amendment of Mr. Weir, was lost by the following vote. Ayes 31, nays 32.

Ayes and nays called for on the resolution,
which was adopted. Ayes 42; nayes 21.

Mr. Gibbs, and Fitzhugh colored, changed

The Tennessee representative (But- A. Johnson, colored, as there must be something goodin it, he wanted to see it. political disabilities meets with earnest vote just taken. He said he was not oppos-Mr. Gibbs moved a reconsideration of the opposition. The subject was laid over. ed to the immigration scheme; but he was The Alabama bill, as passed by the opposed to the movement as it was encourosed everything that was favored by the he judiciary committee.

Republican party. He said that these men would abuse and vilify them, and he for one,

> Mr. Musgrove said he did not desire to make a speech; the subject had been Mr. Mygatt explained his vote, he was not opposed to immigration, but he did not

believe any thing was right that C. K. Mar-

shall had anything to do with Mr. Alderson said that he did not want sion of the Conference of the New En- to be considered as voting against the resolution, because it was a plan proposing immigration: but because it was headed by C. Marshall, a man whom he considered poisonous to every community-a man who had and was still, doing all in his power to break down the Republican party-a man who he would not be willing to see do anything, not even to preach the funeral of the igoted rotten and aristocratic Democratic party; as much as he hated it-a man that was never connected with anything good in his life-a man who, standing where you now sit. Mr. President, when the parchment

> Mr. McKee arose to a point of order. Mr Marshall was not on trial before this body. President that Mr. Alderson was giving his reasons for voting to reconsider, and was in or-

Mr. Alderson said he could hardly separat his love for Mr. McKee as a man and his hatree for the principles he had just advanced. Mr. McKee said he had advanced no princ

Mr. Alderson said that C. K. Marshall had acknowledged he committed treason right here in this hall by that remark. He had no sym-Chase entered to open the Court, pathy in unison with any man who openly have nothing to do with any thing that C. K.

Marshall was connected with. Mr. Morgan said as the gentleman from Jefwas connected with the movement, he did not know but that he was influenced by personal dislike to the gentleman. He did not care who

Wilson commenced to speak, but for C. K. Marshall. He did not know him; but was interrupted, and a motion to ad- he loathed, abhorred and despised his princi-

Mr. McKee said that the Convention had deal more reputation than he ever had before. Suppose it goes to the world that this Convention had given a quasi opposition to immigra dreary affair, lasting 3 hours. At its tion, what would be thought of it? It was close Wilson commenced reading cer strange that gentlemen could not disconnect measures from men. If they wanted proper men there, he would tell them that he kney

> A. Johnson, asked if they would not all vote against the constitution? Mr. McKee said that they would not-he knew men who were through reconstruction-

ists and republicans. A. Johnson-Name one. Mr. McKee-G. Gordon Adams.

A. Johnson-Well, he'll do. Mr. McKee said he thought he would, and so would a proper plan of immigration. After several other speeches, Mr. Musgrove moved the previous question, which not be-

ing sustained, removed the question from the house for the day. Mr. Field offered a resolution requiring the Legislature to pass laws to prevent the State from becoming a stockholder in any

Committee on Contingent Expenses made favorable report on account of Journal to committee on legislative department. By Mr. Ozanne-A resolution prohibiting

the reading of newspapers during session by members. Tabled. By Fitzhugh-A resolution providing for but one session a day. Lost.

By Mr. Morgan-A resolution providing that the Convention take a recess for three Convention had better business to do than weeks from the 31st March to 21st of April. Lost, Nays 50, Ayes 16. By Mr. Morgan-A resolution providing that the Convention adjourn on 31st day of

> March to 21st day of April. Mr. Gibbs objected; it was the same re lution that had just been voted down. Mr. Morgan said it was not; that the other provided for a recess and this for an adjournment. He said if the gentlemen did not intend to continue to make the Constitution

Mr. Cunningham moved to table. Mr. Orr desired to explain his vote. He would vote ta adjourn, to save the people of the expense that would accumulate upon them, as the gentlemen were determined not to

make the Constitution until the impeachment trial was concluded. Tabled. Ayes 39, Nays 22. prised at the speech which had been made, and though he deprecated the policy which the adoption of one section, the Convention

THE EVENING SESSION

Was devoted to the further consideration of the Judiciary report. No further business

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

The special committee on county boundaies, submitted a report, recommending the formation of new counties, to be called "Crawford," "Columbia" and "Colfax." Report ordered to be printed. The Convention adjourned to give way for the Immigration Convention.

Immigration Convention.

Convention organized by appointing Dr. M. Emanuel, of Vicksburg, President:

A correspondent of the Louisiana

"We met yesterday at Union City. connecting with the Mississippi Cen-

"THE SWEETEST THING IN LIFE" is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek, and happiness to the drooping neart. The great and true remedy is Plantation Bitters, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients, as a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with they use the hall. He said if these men wish for to consult together for to try to get immigrants to come to this country—they could go to the Senate chamber or elsewhere for to do it; but if they passed the resolution he wanted his amendment added to it.

Mr. Orr zealously fayored the resolution; he said when Mr. Weir was a candidate for State Auditor, he did not vote to take away the two days per diem for the days the hall was used by the Republican Convention.

a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden op nions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed, and give strength to the weak.

Bankrupt Blanks for sale at this office.

Employing Freedmen in the Cultivation of our Farms.

As Submitted by Dr. W. H. McCargo, Chairman of Committee to the Planter's Agricultural Society of Centre Hill, Mississippi.

Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of reporting "on the best mode of employing freedmen in the cultivation of our farms," after having had the same under of the Saxons and Danes, the Scots our farms," after having had the same under and wars of the Saxons and Danes, the Scots EDWARD lowing report:
The sudden destruction of African slavery

throughout the South has left in our midst, four millions of people, alike destitute of all property or interest in the soil, and without any previous training or education whatever, for even the most ordinary duties belonging to organized communities, in their endeavors to better their condition. Such a state of things is well calculated to create alarm, and has heretofore been the chief grounds of apprehension, in the minds of statesmen in the earlier and better days of the Republic. Mr. Clay, in his celebrated colonization speech of 1830, says: "If the question were submitted whether there should be immediate or gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the United States, without their removal or colonization, painful as it is to express the opinion, I have no doubt that it would be unwise to emancipate them. I believe that the aggregate of evils which would be engendered in society, upon the supposition of general emancipation, and of the liberated slaves remaining principally among us, would be greater than all the evils of slavery, great as they unquestionably are." The truth of this sentiment. so eloquently expressed, and so generally entertained, at the time of its utterance, is now about to be practically tested in our midst; and whilst we may justly hope and believe that the great Kentuckian, in the exuberance of his imagination, overdrew the picture of evils that were to fall to our lot, yet the picture is not without its perils; and wise and prudent men are anxiously awaiting the solution of the great experiment now

The conversion of slave into free labor. under the most favorable circumstances, is at all times attended with imminent danger to the prosperity and wealth of the country where the change takes place. Even in Western Europe, acting under the benign nfluences of ciristianity, the revival of letters, and the rise of commerce and manufactures, sufferings incredible were felt from the transition. In these countries, too, fortunately, both classes were of the same race, speaking the same language, and enjoying the same religion; and yet their free insti-tutions were not obtained except through the greatest perils and hardships; the Democratic spirit, which gave them their liberty, being once awakened, knew no bounds in its terrible energy; and the wars of puritan England, under Cromwell; and the dreadful scenes of the French revolution, rival in the destruction of preperty, and the oppression of the people, any ever known to history.-In the countries of Eastern Europe, where the causes of emancipation are to be found in reasons of State policy, more than any desire on the part of the people for liberty, the change has been still more calamitous; for it not only resulted in the impoverishment of whole States, but in the ruin, in many instances, of the peasantry themselves. It is a well attested fact, that the poor people of most of the countries of Eastern Europe, and especially of Poland and Hungary, are the most degraded and wretched known to civilized society. History, then, abundantly testifies to the fact, that rash innovations and precipitate changes in the established usages and customs of society, are not only not exempt from great sufferings and hardships, but do not always result in the establishment of rational liberty. The laws of Nature, and the experience of mankind, unerringly teach us, that time and preparation are indispensable in all great and permanent reforms. "Nothing durable in nature, says a great Historian, is made but by the slowest degrees; the flowers of summer are as ephemeral as the warmth which produces them; the oak, the growth of centuries, survives the maturity and growth of

empires. The dominion of Alexander, raised in a few years, perished within the life time of those who witnessed its birth; the Roman Empire, formed in a succession of ages endured a thousand years. It is in vain to suppose that the habits of a nation can be changed and its character altered by merely giving it new institutions. We cannot give to childhood the firmness of maturity by putting on the dress of manhood." The wis dom of these reflections is fully illustrated by the folly and utter failure of the attempt of the different European nations to extend their free institutions over distant Colonies. inhabited by a different race of people. totally unprepared by education or previous training for such changes. Such efforts al-ways have, and always will, from the very nature of things, necessarily fail; for ra-tional liberty, at best, is but the slow growth of ages, and flourishes only in countries ad-

vanced in civilization and intelligence.

The free institutions of America, are not

all native; they are the vigorous outgrowth

of nineteen centuries of British culture, and can be adapted only to the higher wants of Anglo-American civilization and advancement; and it is equally true, that their preservation and perpetuation, can alone be intrusted to the safe-keeping of that resolute and intelligent race which created them. Any attempt to bring their standard down to the capacity and wants of a lower order of civilization, must result in certain failure and ruin; whilst on the other hand, any attempt to bring up to their higher standard, the uneducated and hai-civilized African race, will prove equally disastrous to them. The God of nature has stamped this law upon all the works of his creation, and will not suffer its violation without imposing its penalty. Look, for instance, at Mexico. Columbia and Guatemala; these countries in many respects, are the most desirable on the globe-whether considered in point of geographical position, variety and value of production, mineral wealth, richness of soil, or salubrity of climate; and yet they are the most miserable carricatures of government, of the age; and are cursed with a population the most degraded and wretched -the most abandoned and disolute found on | Price List. the American continent, outside of the wild man of the forest. Settled, too, originally, bythe pure Castillian and the proud Peninsular Hidalgo; and with them the intelligence, refinement and elegancies of thirty centuries of European civilization, we might have naturally enough, supposed that great nations would have instantly sprang up, rivaling the mother country, in all that was great and noble-as did the English and Frenchisettlements on the North American continent. But not so. Disregarding the distinctions of nature, and confounding the civilization of ages with the brutalities of barbarous savages, they have rapidly sunk to the lowest depths of mongral degradation and misery. Let one picture, of Mr. Dunn's travels suffice, as a fair representation of the condition of these wretched countries. Speaking, of the city of Guatemala, Mr. Dunn says: "With lazarone in rags and filth, a colored population drunken and revengeful, her females licentuous and her males shameless, she ranks as a true child of that accursed city, which still remains a every foul spirit, the cage of every unclean and hateful bird. The pure and simple sweets of domestic life, with its thousand tenderness and its gentle affections, are here exchanged for the feverish joys of a dissipated hour; and the peaceful home of love is converted into a theatre of mental accusations and recriminations. This leads to violent excesses. Men carry a large knife in a belt, women one fastened in the garter. Not a day passes without a murder; on fast days and on Sundays, the average number killed is from four to five. From the number admitted in the hospital of St. Juan de Dios, it appears that in the year 1827, near fifteen hundred were stabbed, of whom from three to four hundred died. And this in a city contains a population of not over 30 000

consideration, beg leave to submit the fol-lowing report:

The sudden destruction of African slavery

The sudden destruction of African slavery land are still in fierce and ruinous hostility with each other-defying all the efforts of that powerful government to unite them. What then is to be thought of the madness and folly of that attempt, which the United States, is now making, to blend and com-mingle all nationalities and races of men, into one common whole. by lopping off the higher branches of Caucassian civilization. and engrafting thereon the spurious outgrowth of six thousand years of African ig norance and vice, united with an equal amount of Cooly and Indian barbarity. "Black spirits and white.

Red spirits and grey. Mingle, mingle, mingle,

You that mingle may. How sickening, how dreadfully disgusting s the vile spectacle now being exhibited, of negroes fresh from the cornfields and cotton patches-without the knowledge of a letter in the book, or the ability to read a word, thrust forward and backed by a pack of scalawag hack drivers and hotel waiters from the Northern cities, making constitutions for the great and enlightened States of the South. Since infamy found a name in the catalogue of crimes, no more infamous outrage was ever perpetrated. It is a burning, lasting shame to the age in which we live; and should, as it surely will, cover these would-be assassins of their country. with the scorn and contempt of all succeedng generations.

The signs of the times, indeed, indicate that we are in the midst of a mighty and fearful crisis; great and momentous events are transpiring in our midst daily, and no one can tell what to-morrow may bring forth. We have already lived to see ten States of this Union stripped of every right of sovereignty, and their people reduced to the absolute control of a military despotism. This gigantic stride at centralization seems well nigh completed by the recent overthrow of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government; and the job seems well nigh finished of transforming the great American republic into a despotism, but little less than Russian in extent of dominion, number of its subjects, and the absolute con trol over the lives and fortunes of its people Nor need we be much surprised at this result-The Constitution was not only the only bond of Union, but it was the only safeguard, to the rights and liberties of the people; this being broken and trampeled under foot, all was lost; and from its ruins naturally enough sprang up the all-overshadowing centralism at Washington, which is now running roughshod over the lives and liberties of the peo-History tells us of many similar examples; it was neither the vengeance of Marius. nor the proscriptions of Sylla, neither the aristocracy of Pompey, nor the genius of Casar, which finally prostrated the liberties Rome; it was the centralization of Augusnever be shaken off. Will we profit by the

ortunes and shut out from all participation in framing the laws under which they are compelled to live, the Southern people have left the single resource of making themselves felt in the government of their fathers, by the direction they may give to the agricul tural and material interests of the section in which they live. And this, in the opinion of your committee, is a most potent agen cy which if properly directed may be so used as not only to rebuild their broken down fortunes, but to regain a just share in the administration of justice in the land What is now the condition of the great financial and commercial world? After having expended millions upon millions of money, and impoverished whole districts of country in the vain attempt to grow cotton, the fact stands out in vindicated demonstration that not only Lowell, but Manchester and Lyons are still dependent upon the Southern States for the production of this great regulator of trade and life preserver of nations. Will we use the sceptre of this undethroued king which is still left in our hands in building up again our broken down fortunes, and retrieving the lost power of our once magnificent country? Patriotism, love of country, the glories of the past, as well as the ope of the future, all conspire to urge us to (TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

Drugs, Fresh Drugs!

H. V. BARR & CO. will, in a few days, open a large and varied assortment of DRUGS. Orders from Physicians and others at a distance will be filled promptly. Prescriptions filled at all hous. Place f business-Main street, one door north of Star Photograph Gallery. Jackson, Miss., March 31, 1868

TO-MORROW NIGHT. REMEMBER! Fail Not!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Of the late firm and successors to G. W. Coffin & Co., 102 and 104 East Second Street,

Manufacturers of Bells for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal. and mounted with our PATENT IMPROVED ROTARY HANGINGS. All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and

SALE REAL ESTATE RANKIN CO., MISS. ILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on 15th April, 1868, on the premises, in Rankin county, Miss., the well known and valuable property; one Dwelling containing four rooms, one Academy sufficiently large to accomodate seventyfive or eighty pupils. The property known as Richland Academy, located in a healthy and desirable neighborhood, and one of the best locations for a school in this section of

Sold by consent of parties interested, and DANIEL ALLEN,

President Board of Trustees.

March 19 w1m. STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

C. RULE & COLEMAN

Cor. Fifth St., and Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ANUFACTURERS OF

Monuments and Tombstones. Mantels, Tiles, Cabinet Makers and Plumbers' Slabs, etc., etc. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and American Marbles, and light city containg a population of not over 30,000 souls." Nor is the freed African. continues Mr. Dunn, "one degree raised in the scale—under fewer restrainsts, his views display themselves more disgustingly; insolent and proud, indolent and a liar, he imitates only the vices of his superiors, and to the catalonge of his former crimes adds drunkenness

May 16, 1867-w and dark colored American Granites, and importers of Scotch (Red) Granite Monuments and Tombs. The trade supplied on May 16, 1867-wtf.

LOUISVILLE

RELIEF TO ALL AFFLICTED!!!

WILDER'S

FOUR GREAT

RESTORING HEALTH

REMEDIES.

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS

Stomach Bitters.

cure DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COM-PLAINT, and all species of INDIGESTION, INTERMITTENT FEVER, FEVER and AGUE, and all PERIODICAL DISEASES. It will give immediate relief in Cholic and

It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful Invigorant for lelicate Females.

It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for all Family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated or reduced by sickness. It is an excellent Appetizer as well as

strengthener of the digestive forces.

It is desirable alike as a Corrective and a mild Cathartic. The body of all similar preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which con-tains a large amount of Fusil Oil and other doisenous substances, whilst the body of Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters is pure Old Bourbon or Copper distilled Whisky—the best and purest Whisky known or produced. This fact at once recommends and places these Bitters at the head of all other known preparations for all the diseases for which they are reommended, as is testified by numberless cerificates from the ablest Medical men and from

BORD AN WEST BY AR HE BY .-

An unfailing and rapid cure for SCROFULA in all its forms, every known variety of Consti-tutional SYPHILLIS or VENEREAL DIS-EASE, NEURALGIA, SKIN DISEASESno matter how old or inveterate—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofuleus Sore Eyes, Glandular Swellings of the Neck, or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg. tus, which framed the chains which could Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face Ringworm, Scald-Head, Falling of the Hair, or Alopecia, White Swelling, Hip-Joint Disease Overpowered by numbers, stripped of their | or Morbus Coxarius, Chronic Erysipelas,

For the rapid and permament cure of the above Diseases, this preparation stands unrivaled. A CURE IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY CASE Where it is used according to the direc-

EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT

COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRHS of every description. In Bronchitis, Laringytis and Asthma or Phthisic it gives immediate comfort Lot no. 4 s e 1/4 Town Ponto and relief It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the cough and difficulty of breathing Lot no 5, s e 1/4 Town Ponin Consumption. It is also indispensable in Pneumonia or Winter Fever, Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary Disease attended with cough, difficulty of breathing, or pain. For taste, efficiency and power this medicine has no equal, and when used in any of the above diseases has never been known to fail to give almost instant relief, followed by ertain and permanent cure.

E TO TO A SEED ST SELEDE SE'M PILLS.

FAMILY

For the cure of Constipated and Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions ct he alimentary canal they are GUARANTEED to be perfectly infallible As a Purgative in all Fevers and Inflammatory diseases, in Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, in Eyresipelas, Fever and Ague, Acute Opthalmia or Sore Eyes, Fuliness of the Head. Vertigo, Dizziness, Blindness, etc., they cannot be excelled. These Pills will be found, Lot no. 13 n ½ Town Ponon trial to be far superior to any known other combination of medicines in the rapid and Lot no. Sn 1/4 Town Ponto certain cure of all the above diseases. They should be taken with EDWARD WILDER'S Lots no. 99 and 100, in the SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH in the diseases in which that remedy is recommended; and with
Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild
Cherry in Coughs, Colds, etc.; and with Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters for Chills and
Lots no. 113 and 114, in the Fevers and Fever and Ague.

BE BOWE BOWE IS BORE

That these Remedies have all been tested in the Family circle by Chemical analysis, and at the Dispensaries throughout the country, for each and every Disease for which they are re-commended, and that in no single case has any of them ever been known to fail in giving instant relief tollowed by certain and permanent cure. Their me dicinal virtue and power attested alike by the ablest Medical men, and by the Ministry; and all, in a word, say of them that they are truly the FOUR GREAT. EST MEDICINES OF THE AGE, and that no family ought to be without them .-They compose the best Family Medicine Chest

mach Bitters," "Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash," "Edward Wilder's Compound Rocky Ford Rocky Ford Extract of Wild Cherry," "Edward Wilder's Lot no. 9, in the town of Family Pills," and have none other, as al others are secret remedies whilst the formulas, of Edward Wilder's Medicines will be shown to any regular graduate of medicine. Use them according to directions, and a cure is guaran-

EDWARD WILDER, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.. Whole sale Druggists

215 Main St., (Marble Front,) OUISVILLE, KY

BARNES, WARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS SOUTH, No. 24 Magazine St., NEW ORLEANS, LA

For sale by STOVALL & CO., and DR. G. W. VASSER, Carrollton. Miss.; DUNCAN EVANS. Duck Hill; HAIRSTON & CO., Val. den; J. S. WOOD & SON, Vaiden; MURRELL & CO., Winons. ps.hro.dawly

BELINQUENT TAX LANDS

PONTOTOC COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE. JACKSON, MISS

r purchase at this office, after 60 d date hereof, by any citizen of this s payment of amount for which said is delinquent, and all costs to the Sta

damages and subsequent Taxes accrued Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec articles 45 and 46, page 82: Division of Section 40 acres, n w 1

5 acres n e SO acres n w

n w so acres s e !.

AW I 60 acres n e b

@ acres s w 83 acres off 10 acres n e 40 acres n e b 5214 acres n e 14 niesel

20 acres n w 1 Lots no. 20 and 21 n Lots no. 14 n% 100 acres of 50 acres n e % swin mwi 60 acres s w 14 45 acres n w 1/2 60 acres s w 1

> 571/2 acres s e 1/4 60 acres n w 1/4 31 acres s e 1/2 50 acres s w

original plan town of Pon Lot 107 in the original plan original plan in the town

Lot 129 in the original plan in the town of Pontotoc Lots 130 and 131 in the original plan in the town of lots 35 and 36 in the supple. mental plan in the town of Pontotoc Lot no. 54 in the supple mental plan in the town of Pontote Lot no. 7 in the subdivision in the town of Pontotoe Lot no. 4, in block no. 1 in Rocky Ford Lot no. 3, in block

Rocky Ford in Rocky Ford Lot no. 3. in block no 4 in Rocky Ford Lots no. 5 and 6, in block no. 4 in Rocky Ford

Chesterville

THOS. T. SWANN. Auditor Public Accounts.

A. FULTUN'S SON & CO.,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

91 1st and 70 2nd streets. PITTSBURGH, PA. Wrought Iron Welded Tubes, for

STEAM, GAS AND WATER, Also light Artesian Tubing, for Oil Weils, w brass or iron joints, OIL WELL BORING TOOLS, OF ALL KINDS

furnished to order. Church. Steamboat, Factory, Engine and other Bells, from 10 to 10,000 pounds. Chime Bells made to order. Stop and Gange Cocks for Steamboats, Gum Hose and Couplings; Steam Gauges and Brass Castings. Babbitt's anti-Attrition Metal. A. Fulton's Patent Matalic Packing for Steam Cylinders

AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK STEAM SYPHON PUMP COMPANY. Special attention paid to Fitting up Oil Refineries.